

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
WESTERN DIVISION

FILED BY JE D.C.  
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THOMAS M. GOULD  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
W.D. OF TN, MEMPHIS

DEBORAH K. JACKSON,  
Plaintiff,

vs.

OVERTON PARK HEALTH  
CARE CENTER, et al.,  
Defendants.

X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

No. 05-2389-B/P

ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS  
ORDER DENYING APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL  
ORDER OF PARTIAL DISMISSAL  
AND  
ORDER TO ISSUE AND EFFECT SERVICE OF PROCESS

Plaintiff Deborah K. Jackson filed a pro se complaint pursuant to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq., on May 25, 2005, along with a motion seeking leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Based on the information set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit, the motion to proceed in forma pauperis is GRANTED. The Clerk shall record the defendants Overton Park Health Care Center and John White.

The plaintiff has filed a motion seeking appointment of counsel. Two statutes authorize the district court to request or appoint counsel for an indigent Title VII plaintiff. Twenty-eight U.S.C. § 1915(d) provides that the "court may request an attorney

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with Rule 58 and/or 79(a) FRCP on 8-1-05

to represent any such person unable to employ counsel."<sup>1</sup> Similarly, under 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(1), "upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney." However, "[t]here is no constitutional or . . . statutory right to counsel in federal civil cases." Farmer v. Haas, 990 F.2d 319, 323 (7th Cir. 1993). Generally, a court will only appoint counsel in exceptional circumstances. Willett v. Wells, 469 F. Supp. 748, 751 (E.D. Tenn. 1977). Although "no comprehensive definition of exceptional circumstances is practical," Branch v. Cole, 686 F.2d 264, 266 (5th Cir. 1982), courts resolve this issue through a fact-specific inquiry. Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986). Examining the pleadings and documents in the file, the Court analyzes the merits of the claims, the complexity of the case, the pro se litigant's prior efforts to retain counsel, and her ability to present the claims. Henry v. City of Detroit Manpower Dep't, 763 F.2d 757, 760 (6th Cir. 1985); Wiggins v. Sargent, 753 F.2d 663, 668 (8th Cir. 1985).

As a general rule, counsel should be appointed in civil cases only if a litigant has made "a threshold showing of some likelihood of merit." Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., 877 F.2d 170, 174 (2d Cir. 1989).<sup>2</sup> At this stage of the proceedings, before the Court has had

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<sup>1</sup> However, "§ 1915(d) does not authorize the federal courts to make coercive appointments of counsel" to represent indigent civil litigants. Mallard v. United States Dist. Court, 490 U.S. 296, 310 (1989).

<sup>2</sup> The Second Circuit elaborated: "Courts do not perform a useful service if they appoint a volunteer lawyer to a case which a private lawyer would not take if it were brought to his or her attention. Nor do courts perform a socially justified function when they request the services of a volunteer lawyer

the opportunity to assess the strength of plaintiff's case, the Court is unable to conclude that plaintiff has satisfied that standard. Moreover, a review of this complaint indicates that the case is not so complex that the Court should exercise its discretion to appoint counsel at this time. Furthermore, it does not appear from the affidavit supporting plaintiff's motion that she will be unable to obtain counsel on her own. The motion for appointment of counsel is DENIED.

There is no remedy under the employment discrimination statutes against managing or supervisory employees in their individual capacity. Wathen v. General Electric Co., 115 F.3d 400, 405-06 (6th Cir. 1997). Therefore plaintiff has no claim against John White under the employment discrimination statutes.

Accordingly, any claims against John White lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact and the claims against them are, therefore, DISMISSED as frivolous. See Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 31 (1992); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989).

It is ORDERED that the Clerk shall issue process for the defendant Overton Park Health Care Center and deliver said process to the marshal for service. Service shall be made on the defendant pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(h)(1). Service on the defendant shall include a copy of this order. All costs of service shall be advanced by the United States.

It is ORDERED that the plaintiff shall serve a copy of every further document filed in this cause on the attorney for the

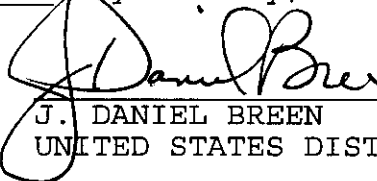
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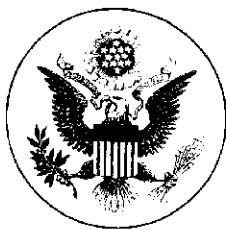
for a meritless case that no lawyer would take were the plaintiff not indigent." Id.

defendant or on the defendant if it has no attorney. The plaintiff shall make a certificate of service on every document filed. The plaintiff shall familiarize herself with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and this Court's local rules.

The plaintiff shall promptly notify the Clerk of any change of address or whereabouts. Failure to comply with these requirements, or any other order of the Court, may result in this case being dismissed without further notice.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 31<sup>st</sup> day of July, 2005.

  
J. DANIEL BREEN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



## Notice of Distribution

This notice confirms a copy of the document docketed as number 3 in case 2:05-CV-02389 was distributed by fax, mail, or direct printing on August 1, 2005 to the parties listed.

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Deborah Kay Jackson  
1658 Michigan St.  
Memphis, TN 38106

Honorable J. Breen  
US DISTRICT COURT